improve the working of textile industry during last three years;

(b) the details of the main recommendations made by these Committees/Commissions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the recommendation made by above mentioned commissions/committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Only one such committee has been appointed during the last 3 years with a view to suggest measures to improve the working of textiles industry.

(b) and (c) Advisory Committee on Handloom Reservation was constituted vide notification 18-8-93. However, the Advisory Committee is yet to submit its report.

World Textiles and Clothings Trade

2164. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: WiH the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to slate :

(a) whether it is a fact that though Uruguay Round negotiations agreed to liberalise world textiles and clothings trade, yet it will do almost nothing to open markets in developed countries to Third World textile exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is going to be affected under such a situation, if so, what steps are being taken by Government to cope with it; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Geneva-based International Textiles and Clothings Bureau (ITCB) concedes that the major importers have hardly liberalised any significant MFA restrictions on any developing country, if so, what action Government have taken to meet such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI. G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) included in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, envisages complete integration of the textile sector into the multilateral framework of GATT/WTO at the end of 10 year transition period. The 10 year transition per.'od is divided into 3 stages of 3 years, 4 years and 3 years respectively. At the commencement of each of these 5 stages, products accounting for 16%, 17% and 18% respectively will stand integrated into the GATT. The remaining 49% will be integrated at the end of the 10 year transition period. Existing growth rates for products subject to quota restriction would be increased by 16%, 25% and 27% respectively at the beginning of the first, second and third stages respectively.

By virtue of these provisions of the ATC, all textile exporting countries would get greater access, in stages, in the markets of the importing countries under the MFA. However, because of the backloading of the ATC, a major portion of the benefits is estimated to accrue in the later half of the transition period.

According to the ATC, the importing countries are free to integrate any product from the textile universe (as annexed to tlie ATC) in the three stages. However, the products • to be integrated should encompass products from each of the four groups, namely tops and yarns, fabrics, made-up textile products, and clothing. The integration of products announced by the major importing countries in the first phase, though not providing significantly greater access in actual terms, are in conformity with the provisions of the ATC.

कानपुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलें

2165. **श्री अनन्तराय जायसवाल :**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर शहर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कितनी कपड़ा मीलें हैं और उनमें से ऐसी मिलें कितनी हैं जिनमें उत्पादन हो रहा है और उनकी प्रति माह उत्पादन दर कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों का काम-काज बहुत ही अनिश्चितता की स्थिति में है और वे किसी भी समय बंद हो सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और क्या सरकार उक्त मिलों को चलाने के पक्ष में है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार की इस संबंध में कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो सरकार का, सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों और उनमें नियुक्त कर्मकारों के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट-स्वामी) : (क) कानपुर शहर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की 9 वस्त्र मिलें हैं । जिनमें से 5 एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० से तथा 4 बी आई सी लि० और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों से संबंधित हैं । बी आई सी और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की 4 मिलों का कुल उत्पादन संयुक्त रूप से लगभग 2.67 करोड़ रु० प्रतिमास रहा है । कोई भी मिल बन्द नहीं है । तथापि, एन टी सी (उ० प्र०) लि० की 5 मिलों में इस समय व्यावहारिक तौर पर कोई भी उत्पादन कार्य नहीं हो रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) कार्यशील पूंजी की अत्यंत कमी के मुख्य कारण से सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों का प्रचालन